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ALBANIA. 26 *May—Greece.* It was learned that the Government had protested to the United Nations against an alleged frontier violation by Greek 'Monarcho-Fascists'.

28 *May—Elections.* A general election was held, The Democratic Front Government received a 98 per cent vote.

30 *May—Temporary closure of Yugoslav Legation (see Yugoslavia).*

AUSTRALIA. 21 *May—Sydney Conference.* Mr Spender, Minister for External Affairs, broadcasting on the results of the Commonwealth Conference said that real practical progress had been made. The importance of developing low standard countries, both on humanitarian grounds and as a means of achieving political stability had been accepted as fundamental. It had also been accepted that all countries in the area should be approached on a basis of equality and friendly co-operation and not in any spirit of interference or dictation.

Lord MacDonald, the chief British delegate, said in a broadcast that he was well satisfied with the results of the conference. The proper economic development of south and south-east Asia was vital both for the area itself and also for world economy. The people of south-east Asia were faced with the alternatives 'plan or perish'. Immediate help was necessary but 'to concentrate overmuch on a hand-to-mouth policy may have serious consequences and may result in bringing about a crisis without some plan for the future'.

22 *May—New Guinea.* Mr Spender, commenting on a reported broadcast by Dr Soekarno, the Indonesian President, that 'West New Guinea must return to our fold', said he had recalled the Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Hood, for important consultations. The vital interests of Australia in the whole of New Guinea would be protected by the Federal Government.

The Minister of Immigration announced that Britain had approved a scheme for Australia to recruit 4,500 single men in England for her regular army. Recruits would serve six years in Australia.

23 *May—Communism.* The Communist Party Dissolution Bill passed its remaining stages in the House of Representatives.

24 *May—Communism.* It was learned that meetings of the Seamen's Union in all ports except Hobart had decided not to work ships if any member of the Union were 'interfered with' by the provisions of the Bill.

26 *May—Japan.* Mr Menzies announced the Government's decision, after consultation with the U.S. Government, to withdraw the Australian occupation forces in Japan. Some time would elapse before the movement began and the whole operation would extend over a considerable period. The decision had been made in order to help in the early initiation of the national military service scheme.

30 *May—Malaya.* Mr Menzies told the House of Representatives that the Government were considering means of assisting the British Government in Malaya, where the situation was serious and had considerably deteriorated during the past few months. Events in Malaya were part of a global pattern of Communist aggression. Checked in Europe by the stabilizing factors of the Marshall Plan, Western Union,

and the North Atlantic Treaty, the Communists had turned to Asia. Their first objective was to create a foreign-sponsored fifth column situation which would render impossible the economic rehabilitation of Malaya. Another Soviet aim was to increase the military commitments of Britain and France in south-east Asia and thus tie down their military resources which would otherwise be available for the defence of western Europe. Australia was vitally interested in the situation in Malaya and though the defence of the colony was the responsibility of the British Government it was also part of the regional defence problem of the Pacific, which Australia must share with Britain and other countries having interests in the area. But apart from strategic plans it was fundamental to the security of Australia that the fifth-column situation in Malaya should be cleared up.

31 May—Mr Menzies announced in the House of Representatives that in response to a request from Britain the Government had agreed to provide transport aircraft to help in the operations in Malaya. No request for other forms of military aid had been made.

AUSTRIA. 18 May—Three-Power statement on Austrian treaty (see *Three Power Conference in London*).

24 May—Parliament defeated a Government motion to retain the capital punishment law which was due to expire on 30 June.

BELGIUM. 30 May—*Strikes*. Following the breakdown of negotiations for an 8 per cent wage increase a strike began in the textile industry in the Ghent area, affecting 30,000 workers.

31 May—*Strikes*. The textile strike, which was supported by the Trade Unions, spread to other factories, involving a total of 70,000 workers.

BOLIVIA. 18 May—*Strikes*. A general strike was declared in support of wage increases. The Army took over control of essential services.

20 May—It was learned that serious rioting had occurred at La Paz during the past two days. Strikers and police had exchanged fire in various parts of the city and the troops had been called out. A Government statement announcing the suppression of the disorders attributed them to Communists and the Nationalist revolutionary movement and said that thirteen persons had been killed and 112 wounded. Unofficial reports gave a much higher casualty list and 400 arrests were reported.

21 May—Conditions at La Paz were reported normal.

25 May—It was learned that the Government had declared a state of siege 'in view of the political crisis caused by subversive acts of Communists'.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 18 May—*Kenya*. Police used tear gas bombs to disperse a large crowd of African strikers in the native quarters of Nairobi who for the past few days had been demonstrating against the arrest of the trade union congress leaders. It was learned that the Government had recently applied a new ordinance making strikes and

BRITISH EAST AFRICA (*continued*)

lockouts illegal in the essential services without the dispute being submitted to arbitration, but that many Africans had defied the law. A total of over 4,000 was estimated to be absent from work.

21 *May—Tanganyika.* Mr MacDonald, Member for Lands and Mines, speaking at Dar-es-Salaam, expressed the Government's conviction that non-native land settlement was an essential integral part of any general development of policy in Tanganyika. Large-scale enterprise was essential for projects requiring more capital than was normally possessed by the individual farmer, but far more land had been alienated by settlement than by the plantation enterprise, except the ground-nuts scheme.

22 *May—Kenya.* For the second day in succession the authorities dropped leaflets from an aircraft over the native quarters of Nairobi urging the men to return to work and declaring the Government's refusal to consider the release of the arrested trade union leaders. In general the strike situation had improved, many employees having returned to work.

BULGARIA. 27 *May—Government Changes.* The Foreign Minister, Gen. Poptomov, and the National Defence Minister, Gen. Damianov, were relieved of their posts and succeeded by Dr Neytchev and Gen. Panchevski respectively. Gen. Poptomov retained his post as deputy Prime Minister and Gen. Damianov was to take over the chairmanship of the Praesidium of the National Assembly, vacated by the new Foreign Minister.

BURMA. 19 *May—Government forces recaptured Promé.*

21 *May—Thakin Nu's press interview (see Great Britain).*

Thakin Nu in Amsterdam (*see Netherlands*).

24 *May—Bo La Yaung, president and commander of the White Band People's Volunteer Organization, announced that the movement was coming out into the open to carry on its work in a democratic manner 'because of the unanimous desire of all the people of Burma for peace and the rehabilitation of their country'.*

CANADA. 18 *May—Proposal for an informal association of Canada and the U.S.A. with the O.E.E.C. (see Great Britain).* Mr St Laurent, Prime Minister, told Parliament that the Government welcomed the proposal.

30 *May—The Pakistani Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, arrived in Ottawa from Boston and was met by Mr St Laurent.*

Anglo-Canadian agreement on wheat supplies (*see Great Britain*).

31 *May—Pakistan.* In an address to a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Commons, Mr Ali Khan said that the Commonwealth could give a lead to the world as a brotherhood of man irrespective of creed, race, or colour. It was not necessary to demand that the bond between members be minutely defined. It was enough to know that all members subscribed to common principles of democracy, freedom, and

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peace. By outlawing war and aggression as a method of settling disputes among its own members the Commonwealth, as a free association of free nations, could set an inspiring example to the world.

CHINA. 18 *May—Indo China*. Peking radio said that Mao Tse-tung had sent a message to Ho Chi-minh, the Viet Minh leader, on his sixtieth birthday, wishing him 'victory over the foreign aggressors'. 'May the people of China and Viet Nam unite for ever in a common effort for the cause of peace in Asia'.

19 *May—Britain*. Peking radio said that a Note had been sent to the British Government protesting against the detention of seventy Chinese civil aircraft in Hong Kong. (After awarding these planes to the Communist Government the Hong Kong Supreme Court had refused to release them for twenty-one days pending the hearing by the Privy Council of the claim by U.S. interests). A press article was also broadcast accusing the British of double-dealing with regard to China. The broadcast also referred to anti-Chinese measures in Malaya and to the immigration restrictions in Hong Kong. Mao Tse-tung's conditions for diplomatic relations called for 'genuine, not hypocritical friendship' and the protection of the rights of Chinese nationals abroad.

20 *May—India*. The Indian Ambassador to Peking, Sardar Panikkar, presenting his credentials to Mao Tse-tung, said that his Government wished to maintain the friendly relations with China which had always existed between the two countries. 'Our two peoples have always been dedicated to the cause of peace'. Mao Tse-tung in his reply spoke of the 'common boundary' and of long-standing and close historical and cultural relations.

21 *May*—It was learned that the Nationalists had evacuated the Saddle Islands, near the mouth of the Yangtze.

22 *May—Tibet*. The Communist Government in a broadcast from Peking offered Tibet 'regional autonomy' if she agreed to join the Communist régime peacefully, and asked her to send a delegation with full negotiating powers to conduct talks in Peking as soon as possible.

The Communist press reported that 85,400 Nationalist guerrillas had been 'wiped out' in April in four south-western provinces.

Peking radio repeated its criticism of the 'traditional duplicity of the British Government' and said that unless there was an immediate change Sino-British relations could not be stabilized.

23 *May—Tibet*. It was learned that Gyalo Thondup, described as a brother of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, had recently arrived in Taipeh from Calcutta and had had discussions with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

24 *May*—Mr Bevin's speech (*see Great Britain*).

The U.S. Consul-General in Formosa advised Americans, particularly women and children, to leave the island while transport was still available if they had no essential business there.

25 *May*—A Chinese-owned ship, the *Ebonal*, flying the British flag, sank off Swatow after striking a mine.

26 *May—Hong Kong*. Settlement of financial issues with Britain (*see Great Britain*).

CHINA (*continued*)

28 *May—Britain.* Peking radio again attacked British policy with particular reference to Mr Bevin's speech which was described as extremely unfriendly. The broadcast accused Mr Bevin of defaming the Soviet Union and of seeking in vain to undermine the solid friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

29 *May—Blockade.* A British merchant ship arrived at Shanghai from Hong Kong—the first to proceed via the main channel since the Nationalist announcement six months earlier that it had been mined. It was learned that the Nationalists had abandoned most of the islands of the Ladrone group, including the main base at Lapsapmei, but claimed to hold Lintin, mid-way between Hong Kong and Macao, and said that their warships still had freedom of movement in the Pearl River estuary.

It was learned that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had issued a warning about Communist infiltration and also that the Nationalist Defence Ministry had reported the arrests of a number of alleged Communists. The Ministry also accused Russia of sending 300,000 Soviet troops into Communist China.

30 *May—*An article by Mme Sun Yat-sen broadcast by Peking radio said that the transformation to the people's economy was a real revolution and therefore no easy task. Shanghai had become symbolical of the struggle against the old order and there was growing up a widespread confidence in the city's future.

Blockade. It was learned that two British ships had returned to Hong Kong, freed after having been held captive by the Nationalists for about a month.

COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON SOUTH-EAST ASIA. 19 *May—*It was announced at the end of the Sydney discussions that agreement had been reached on a programme of economic aid to the countries of south and south-east Asia. The following recommendations had been made: (1) Development should proceed progressively under a six-year programme; each country requiring assistance should prepare a comprehensive statement of its economic situation and its development plans by 1 September; (2) member Governments should consider these statements at a meeting in London later in the month and draw up a comprehensive report of the needs and resources of the whole area; (3) a Commonwealth technical assistance scheme should be inaugurated within the next few months involving an expenditure of £8 m. over a three-year period, and a Commonwealth bureau should be established at Colombo to co-ordinate the work; (4) the Governments of non-Commonwealth countries in south and south-east Asia should be informed of the committee's deliberations and formally invited to take part in the enterprise.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 18 *May—*Representatives of the Committee of Ministers and the Consultative Assembly met in London and agreed to propose the creation of a joint committee consisting of five repre-

representatives of the Ministers and seven of the Assembly, including its president, to improve co-operation between the two Houses. The joint committee would not take decisions by means of vote. It would meet as often as was considered necessary. The representatives of both organs of the Council taking part in the current meeting would function as a joint committee until the next meeting of the Assembly.

29 May—The European Movement published a report by a number of exiled political leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia setting out a political and economic programme for their countries.

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. 23 May—*Austrian Treaty*. At a further meeting of the four deputies in London Mr Zarubin announced that the Soviet Government would not sign any treaty with Austria until the western Powers had replied to the Soviet Note of 20 April on Trieste. The western delegates protested that this question had nothing to do with Austria. After a fruitless discussion on the date of the next meeting the deputies decided to refer three proposals on the subject to their Governments.

26 May—*Austrian Treaty*. The deputies met to fix the date for their next meeting. The U.S. proposal that there should be an adjournment until 10 July was agreed to by the British and French deputies but rejected by the Soviet deputy who insisted that the U.S.S.R. could attend no further meetings until a reply had been received to the Soviet Note on Trieste. This was not irrelevant because the establishment of an 'illegal Anglo-American base' in Trieste was a violation of a four-Power agreement and until the Soviet Government had received a reply they could not be sure that Austria also would not be turned into such an illegal base. The western deputies rejected these arguments and agreed to meet on 10 July, expressing the hope that Mr Zarubin would also attend.

CYPRUS. 20 May—Delegation in Athens (*see Greece*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 22 May—*Espionage Trial*. It was learned that eight persons had been convicted the previous week for espionage on behalf of the U.S.A. and had been sentenced to prison terms ranging from life to eleven years.

It was learned that an Australian music student had been asked to leave the country without delay and that during the past few weeks the expulsion of at least a dozen British subjects had been ordered.

23 May—*U.S.A.* A Note was delivered to the U.S. Embassy demanding that U.S. diplomatic representation be further reduced to four diplomatists, seven non-diplomatic staff members, and one other employee.

It was announced that a Ministry of Public Security had been established under Mr Ladislav Kopriva to take over the control of the police from the Ministry of the Interior.

25 May—It was learned that in a speech at the Slovak Communist

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (*continued*)

Party conference at Bratislava Mr Siroky, Foreign Minister, had accused Dr Clementis, the former Foreign Minister who had resigned in March, and Dr Husak and Dr Novomesky, two Slovak trustees who had resigned at about the same time, of promoting Slovak separatism and of trying to thwart decisions taken in Prague on behalf of the nation. They had followed the Benes heresy, and their bourgeois nationalistic attitude had had serious consequences.

Details of proposed changes in the criminal code were given in the texts of two Bills approved by the Government. The old distinctions between crimes, trespasses, and offences were abolished and all were described as 'criminal acts'. Punishments were divided into two kinds, penal and correctional. In the latter category courts might order 'suspension of freedom' for indoctrination purposes. The administration of the law was placed in the hands of 'national committees' which would be 'in close touch with the people'.

Britain. Dr Pinkas, an employee at the British Embassy and a nationalized British subject of Czech origin, was arrested on a charge of anti-State activities.

27 May—*U.S.A.* The Government received a U.S. Note agreeing to reduce the U.S. diplomatic staff as requested and ordering the closing of the Czechoslovak Consulate-General in New York by 10 June.

The Slovak Communist Party Conference at Bratislava ended with the unanimous re-election of Mr Siroky as chairman of the executive committee. In his final speech Mr Siroky said that the 'self-criticism' of Dr Clementis and Mr Smidke (president of the Slovak National Council) had not been accepted and that the cases were being further investigated.

28 May—It was learned that Dr Cepicka, the new Defence Minister, had made a speech to representatives of the Army criticizing the 'fundamental errors' committed by an unnamed group of persons, notably the failure to put into practice their oft-repeated promises to model the Czechoslovak Army on the pattern of the Soviet Army.

Church and State. It was learned that under a decree issued on 12 May one of the main tasks of the local civil administration in future would be to watch over the behaviour of priests and to supervise the teaching of religion in schools.

31 May—*Espionage Trial.* The trial began in Prague of thirteen persons accused of espionage and anti-State activities in collaboration with Czechoslovak *émigrés*. Most of the defendants were prominent in politics before the Communist *coup* in February 1948. Among those named in the indictment were six Britons, eight Americans, and three Frenchmen, including present and former diplomatic representatives.

The Minister of Defence issued an order of the day dismissing Gen. Zapletal (who during the war was head of the Czech Army Service Corps in England) on charges of failing in his duties to the Army. The order went on to say that the army would be remodelled exactly on the lines of the Soviet Army.

DENMARK. 31 May—U.S.S.R. It was announced that the trawler *Valkyrien* had been detained by Soviet authorities in the Baltic. (This brought the total number of such detentions in 1950 to fifteen.)

EGYPT. 23 May—Sudan. Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister, received Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, who was passing through Cairo on his way from Khartoum to London.

30 May—Britain. Mohamed Salah el Din Bey, the Foreign Minister, told the Chamber that the Government had decided to reopen negotiations with the British Government and that contacts had already been established. He described the three-Power declaration on Middle East policy as 'very dangerous' and said it was being studied in co-operation with the other Arab countries.

EIRE. 18 May—President O'Kelly in Paris (*see France*).

27 May—Partition. Mr MacBride, Minister for External Affairs, addressing the third annual convention of the Republican Party, suggested the formation of an all-party committee in the Six Counties to give active leadership to the population there in the fight against partition. He reaffirmed the possibility of a federal solution and said that his party would be the first to defend the personal and religious liberties of the Six Counties.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 18 May—Proposal for an informal association of Canada and the U.S.A. with the O.E.E.C. (*see Great Britain*).

23 May—The payments committee of the O.E.E.C. met to consider questions arising out of the British proposals on conditions for the inclusion of the sterling area in the European payments union.

24 May—The committee approved in principle the British proposals.

FINLAND. 30 May—Trade agreement with France (*see France*).

FRANCE. 18 May—President Auriol received Mr O'Kelly, President of the Irish Republic, who was staying in Paris.

19 May—Mr Trygve Lie arrived in Paris from Moscow.

M. Reynaud in Berlin (*see Germany*).

20 May—M. Schuman received Mr Trygve Lie.

Communism. M. Signor and Mme Lambert, the Communist Deputies on trial at Brest for their part in the disturbances there in April (*see p. 235*) were found guilty and suspended.

21 May—It was learned that M. Schuman and M. Monnet had returned from London.

Foreign Affairs. Speaking at the close of the M.R.P. conference at Nantes, M. Schuman said that the Government's proposal for pooling the Franco-German heavy industries involved no change in their ownership. The plan was based on the following points: the controlling authority would be neither a Government department nor an offshoot of private interests; a common export policy would be adopted; pro-

FRANCE (*continued*)

duction methods would be reformed and output increased; working conditions in the member countries would be harmonized and uniformity achieved by raising wages; the trade unions would be constantly consulted; the new organization would be subordinated to the Council of Europe. The attitude of the British Government justified every hope of success.

The Government's main purpose in the London negotiations had been to prevent any invasion of France. It was not enough to be finally victorious. It was essential not to be occupied. Referring to Russia he said that France would never do anything provocative but that she could not submit to blackmail. The Soviet claim that there were no more French prisoners of war in Russia was untrue and the Government had had to protest. He had told Mr Trygve Lie that France would admit the co-existence of different régimes but was determined to resist interference in internal affairs.

M.R.P. The *M.R.P.* Congress, in a motion on electoral reform, affirmed the party's attachment to the principle of proportional representation but rejected any system based on the double ballot, which was favoured by the Radicals. They also passed a resolution on foreign affairs declaring their hostility to the idea of the inevitability of war. M. Bidault was re-elected president.

23 May—French, British, and U.S. Notes protesting *re* rearmament of Soviet Zone of Germany (*see Great Britain*).

M. Monnet in Bonn (*see Germany*).

Netherlands. Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard arrived in Paris on a State visit.

24 May—*Indo China.* The President of the French Union received a letter from the U.S. Government stating that U.S. aid to Indo China would be given in accordance with separate bilateral agreements between each of the associated States and the U.S.A., but might begin before the conclusion of these agreements. An economic mission would be established in Saigon and would work with the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam and the French High Commissioner 'in developing and carrying out a co-ordinated programme of economic aid designed to assist the three countries in restoring their normal economic life'. Identical letters were delivered to the Chiefs of State of Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam.

25 May—Tripartite statement on the supply of arms to Israel and the Arab States (*see Great Britain*).

Schuman Plan. M. Schuman replying to questions in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly said that the proposed pool would be open to the countries of eastern Europe, at any rate as potential markets.

British and French Notes on Schuman Plan (*see Great Britain*).

Netherlands. M. Schuman received Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard.

26 May—Three-Power proposals to Russia for re-establishment of German unity (*see Germany*).

Netherlands. Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard left Paris for home. Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived in Paris.

27 *May*—The British Prime Minister and Mrs Attlee arrived in France for a holiday.

British reply to Note of 25 May (*see Great Britain*).

29 *May*—*Schuman Plan.* M. Schuman, speaking at Thionville, said that the aim of his plan was peace. Compulsion and treaties had met with nothing but failure and must be replaced by this organization of solidarity and co-operation. There was no time to lose.

Italian acceptance of invitation to join discussions on the plan (*see Italy*).

The Socialist Party congress ended without any major changes of policy. No one was chosen to succeed M. Blum as leader of the party. Support of the Government without participation in it was reaffirmed. In foreign policy the Congress demanded the international control of atomic energy and the banning of atomic weapons. It supported a European organization and also the co-ordination of European defence, without any increase in military expenditure. On the Schuman plan a reserved attitude was shown. A motion on Indo China again urged that the Viet Nam conflict be placed before the Security Council and that once peace had been achieved true independence should be given to the Viet Nam Government. In a motion on Tunisia the party declared its opposition to the *status quo* and urged that the protectorate be brought to an end and the territory transformed into an associated State.

30 *May*—*Schuman Plan.* M. Schuman handed a memo to the British Ambassador in reply to the last British Note on the coal and steel proposals.

Trade Agreement. It was announced that a £14 m. trade agreement had been made with Finland under which Finland would export a little over half the total figure to pay off her debt to France.

31 *May*—*Schuman Plan.* It was learned that Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, as well as Italy, had signified their acceptance of the French invitation in the form in which it was sent. A Foreign Office spokesman speaking of the Anglo-French differences said that the Government were not asking Britain to commit itself in advance to any specific arrangement. It was asking merely for agreement on the urgency of setting up an organ of solidarity of interests between the west European nations in a specific and important sphere.

Mr Acheson on the Schuman Plan (*see United States*).

Atomic Energy. The Foreign Affairs Commission passed a draft resolution by which the National Assembly would ask the Government to propose to the United Nations the calling of a world conference of specialists in atomic questions which should prepare a convention dealing with the control of atomic energy.

GERMANY. 18 *May*—*Charlemagne Union.* Count Coudenhove-Kalergi was presented with the first 'Charlemagne prize' awarded by Aachen in recognition of his pioneer work for European Union.

GERMANY (*continued*)

Speaking at the ceremony he proposed that as the next practical step towards a unified Europe a 'Charlemagne Union' should be formed, stretching from the Elbe to the Pyrenees and comprising Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. This federation should have a common army.

Berlin. The People's Police announced that thirteen highways into Berlin, including a stretch of the Helmstedt autobahn between Berlin and Magdeburg, would be closed to traffic over Whitsuntide. Diversionary routes were described.

19 May—M. Reynaud, the former French Prime Minister, speaking in Berlin, warmly supported the idea of a United Europe and said there could be no Council of Europe without Germany. He also applauded the Schuman plan which, he said, could eliminate the worst division in all Europe—the gulf between France and Germany.

Eastern Germany. It was announced in Berlin that the U.S.S.R. had decided to hand over to the east German State twenty-three undertakings in the Zone which had formerly passed into Soviet ownership 'on reparations account according to the decision of the Potsdam conference'. The decision had been taken in the interest of Soviet-German friendship and with the object of supporting the development of the German peace industries. The undertakings included two film studios, a porcelain factory, and a number of factories producing consumer goods and industrial equipment.

Western Germany. The British and U.S. authorities sharply restricted the movements of the Soviet military missions in western Germany following the restrictions placed on the free movement of their missions accredited to the Soviet C.-in-C. at Potsdam.

20 May—*Berlin.* The three western Commandants asked the Russian authorities 'to confirm that the proposed traffic regulations in the east Zone and east Sector of Berlin over the Whitsuntide period will not in any way encroach upon the quadripartite agreement for free communications between Berlin and the West'.

21 May—*Eastern Germany.* Reductions were announced in the price of fats, meat, and eggs in the shops and restaurants of the State retail trading organization.

Council of Europe. Dr Adenauer, speaking at a Christian Democratic Party rally at Cologne, called for a United Europe, including Britain—a 'third force' strong enough to tip the scales in favour of peace between Russia and the U.S.A. He also repeated his demand that Germany should join the Council of Europe as soon as possible.

22 May—*Western Germany.* Mr McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner, speaking at Hanover reaffirmed the determination of the western Powers to promote German unity and freedom and to defend the west. The allies were co-operating with the Germans to help them develop a healthy State. 'I want to emphasize that we are engaged in a joint enterprise in which the British, French, and American troops in this country are no longer primarily an occupying force, but a force defending Germany and Europe against a revival of dictatorship and

oppression.' The allies expected to be in Germany for some time and they would do everything to help the Germans on their way. He then spoke of the need for reforms in Germany and urged the Germans to devote more time to domestic problems and less to foreign affairs. Barriers must be broken down in political and industrial life, and trades and professions opened to all who qualified. A greater opportunity should be given to youth, and a fuller use made of the capabilities of the refugees, though the U.S.A. recognized that the refugee problem was not the concern of Germany alone. There were many things the Germans could do on their own initiative to show their respect for the opinion and friendship of other nations. They had a moral obligation, for instance, to take prompt and generous action to make restitution to those, including the Jews, who had been persecuted by the Nazis. He then reminded the Germans of the extent to which their recovery had depended on American supplies and gave a warning that though 1952 would not mark the end of U.S. interest in Europe, Germany and other European countries must begin to think and act realistically to meet the serious economic situation. In the years ahead 'friendly co-operation and understanding are vital'.

Dr Schumacher, speaking at the Social Democratic Party conference at Hamburg criticized the 'zig-zag course' of the allies which alternated between treating Germany as a democratic State, i.e. by inviting her to join the Council of Europe, and insisting on the retention of controls. Referring to the revision of the Occupation Statute he said that allied power of intervention must be restricted to military security. He reaffirmed the party's opposition to Germany joining the Council of Europe, on the grounds that Strasbourg led directly to the Atlantic Pact. Germany as a second-class member of the Council of Europe would lose the right of decision over her own rearmament. He also reaffirmed Germany's claims to the Saar and the provinces east of the Oder-Neisse line.

U.S. military police were posted round the compound of the Soviet military mission in Frankfurt to enforce the restrictions placed upon their movements.

Herr Kaiser, the Federal Minister for All-German Affairs, proposed during discussions with the financial advisers of the three High Commissioners that the western Allies should in future pay for their military and civil occupation of Berlin, which amounted to about 180 to 200 m. marks a year and which were borne by the city. He pointed out that the western Sectors had a yearly deficit of nearly 700 m. marks and said that the Federal Government were prepared to contribute 300 m. marks a year towards defraying it. With the subtraction of occupation costs Berlin's annual deficit would be reduced to about 120 m. marks.

23 May—*Rearmament*. British, French, and U.S. Notes to the U.S.S.R. *re* the rearmament of the Soviet Zone (*see Great Britain*). Additional information published in Frankfurt said that political information played an important part in the military training. Soviet officers wearing German police uniforms were attached to each officer school and *Bereitschaft*.

GERMANY (*continued*)

President Pieck of eastern Germany returned to Berlin from a five-weeks 'rest cure' in Russia.

Schuman Plan. M. Monnet, the French Planning Commissioner, who had arrived in Bonn had discussions on the Schuman Plan with the High Commission and also with Dr Adenauer and other German Ministers. It was officially stated that M. Monnet and Dr Adenauer reached complete agreement, particularly on the need for speed.

The Social Democratic conference at Hamburg welcomed the plan as a 'political proposal' but made it clear that the party's binding decision would depend on recognition of the equality of all partners.

Council of Europe. It was announced that Berlin would be represented in the Federal Government's delegation to the Council of Europe.

Dusseldorf conference on heavy industries of western Europe (*see International Trade Union Conference*).

24 May—*Berlin.* The Whitsun rally of the Free German Youth in the Soviet Sector was inaugurated with the formal opening of the Young Pioneers' camp (the junior branch of the movement). President Pieck in a welcoming speech described the role of young people in the struggle for peace and also attacked the Church leaders who, he said, were working against the scientific basis of instruction in the democratic schools.

Gen. Bourne, the British Commandant, wrote to Gen. Kotikov, the Soviet Commandant, protesting about the restrictions imposed on inter-zonal barge navigation and requesting the release of some sixty barges immobilized at Wittenberge.

25 May—*Council of Europe.* The Bundesrat, by 27 votes to 16, approved the Government's proposal to accept the invitation for the Federal Republic to join the Council of Europe as an associate member.

Berlin. The western Commandants decided to conform to the temporary traffic regulations following assurances by the Soviet authorities.

Herr Ulbricht, deputy Premier in the east German Government, speaking at an exhibition of model gliders affiliated to the Free German Youth rally, said that representatives of the Government and of the Soviet Union had been discussing plans for the re-establishment of 'transport aviation' in the Soviet Zone.

Statement on reparations (*see Inter-Allied Reparations Agency*).

26 May—The text was issued of separate but identical letters sent by the three High Commissioners to Gen. Chuikov, the Soviet C.-in-C., inviting his co-operation in re-establishing German unity. Attached to the letters was a statement of certain conclusions reached at the London conference of the three Foreign Ministers and not included in the documents already issued in London. The letters proposed that the three High Commissioners and Gen. Chuikov should begin by drafting an electoral law for the whole of Germany. When agreement had been reached an elected German Constituent Assembly should draft a Constitution within the framework of the principles set out in the attached statement, thus opening the way for an all-German Government. The four Powers should then establish a joint commission which

should exercise reserved Powers alongside the German Government.

The Foreign Ministers' statement set out the following principles for the achievement of a genuine German unity: '(a) A freely elected all-German Government; (b) individual freedom of movement, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of speech, press, and wireless throughout Germany; (c) freedom of action throughout Germany for all democratic political parties; (d) independence of the judiciary; (e) prohibition throughout Germany of political secret police and police formations constituting a military force; (f) assurance of German economic unity through action by a German Government on matters such as a unified currency and customs, and through quadripartite agreement on matters such as cessation of reparations from current production, and prohibited and limited industries; (g) surrender and disposal, in accordance with appropriate German legislation, of any industrial enterprise in Germany whose ownership or control was acquired after 8 May 1945, by or on behalf of any foreign Power, unless such acquisition has quadripartite approval and the interest so approved is subjected to German law; (h) establishment of quadripartite supervision through a four-Power commission, exercising its reserved powers in such a way as to permit the German Government to function effectively.'

After affirming the Foreign Ministers' endorsement of the Federal Republic's resolution of 22 March 1950 calling for all-German elections to a Constituent Assembly the statement concluded that with the formation of an all-German Government the four Powers should start working out a peace settlement.

Schuman Plan. The High Commissioners empowered the Federal Government to enter into negotiations in its own rights with French and British experts on the Schuman plan. Dr Adenauer, in a press interview, expressed satisfaction with his discussions with M. Monnet and said he hoped that Britain would decide to join in the plan.

28 May—Berlin. The parade of the Free German Youth passed off without incident.

29 May—Berlin. The last day of the Free German Youth rally passed off peacefully. The British and U.S. Commandants, Gen. Bourne and Gen. Taylor, made statements expressing their satisfaction with the course of events. Gen. Taylor said that the outcome of the week-end—one of the quietest he had had in Berlin—was a victory for the western Powers. The Communist threat had had been deliberately made and flatly answered: 'This formula of unyielding resistance always worked against the Communists and it should be used more in future'. Both the Commandants and Herr Reuter, Lord Mayor of the western Sectors, referred to the dangers inherent in the creation of the Free German Youth. Herr Reuter said that no one in Berlin would succumb to the illusion that the forces in the east had given up their plans. The assembly of a large number of young people in semi-military form was proof of a danger that must be actively watched.

It was announced that thirty-eight members of the People's Police and thirty members of the Free German Youth had fled to the western

GERMANY (*continued*)

Sectors and asked the police for asylum during the course of the rally.

30 May—*Berlin*. Four men were arrested in the Soviet Sector following an exchange of fire with the police, in the course of which one of the men was injured. According to a report by the D.P.A., the western Sector news agency, the men, who were wearing Polish officers' uniform, were driving towards the British Sector when the incident occurred and one of them was killed.

It was learned that the Soviet authorities had ordered the seventy west German barges detained at Wittenberge to return to Berlin instead of proceeding to Hamburg. Four of them had been unloaded and their cargoes confiscated, the Soviet authorities declaring that they contained goods other than scrap metal.

West German youths returning from the Berlin rally were attacked by anti-Communists at Helmstedt.

31 May—*Berlin*. The west Berlin city authorities instituted a strict control of barges passing through locks in the western Sectors in order to 'check illegal exports from the western Sectors'.

Demonstrations occurred near Lübeck on the border between the Soviet and British Zones when between 7,000 and 10,000 west German members of the Free German Youth returning from the Berlin rally were ordered by the Schleswig-Holstein authorities to undergo a medical examination as a result of reported cases of typhoid in Berlin. The authorities later compromised and the young Communists crossed the border without incident. Further clashes occurred at Helmstedt.

Western Germany. The High Commission agreed in principle to the progressive relaxation of the restrictions on foreign investments and on the use of blocked foreign assets in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN. 18 May—*E.R.P.* A statement issued in London said that during their recent conversations the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, and the U.S.A. had considered how the countries of western Europe and North America might improve their co-operation on economic problems. 'The Secretary of State of the United States emphasized the great value of the existing relationship between the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and the United States and believed that it would be helpful to broaden this relationship to provide for regular discussion and consideration of the problems requiring co-operative action in the coming period. He pointed out that, while the European Recovery Programme terminates in 1952, the interest of the United States in Europe will necessarily continue and that the study of the problems is now going forward actively in the United States on the highest Governmental level.

'During conversations this week, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs has indicated a similar interest on the part of his country to participate in the study of these problems. The four Ministers believe that this relationship would permit a close co-ordination of the work now going forward in the United States and Canada on these problems with the parallel efforts of the O.E.E.C.

"The Foreign Ministers of France and the United Kingdom, after consultation with the chairman of the O.E.E.C., stated their hope that the O.E.E.C. would invite Canada and the United States to establish on an informal basis a working relationship with the O.E.E.C. whereby the two countries could join with the O.E.E.C. in the discussion and consideration of the action to be taken on these problems. It was agreed that the proposed working relationship between Canada, the United States, and the O.E.E.C. would not interfere with the present function of the O.E.E.C. as an organization devoted primarily to European economic problems as provided in the convention for European economic co-operation.

"The four Ministers were in agreement that the economic and financial problems arising from the defence effort fell primarily within the competence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They recognize also the concern of the North Atlantic Treaty with broader questions of economic relations among the signatory countries, and welcomed the decision of the council to have the deputies consider what further action should be taken under Article 2 of the treaty. The four Ministers were further agreed that it was their hope, through a new working relationship, to proceed promptly towards finding solutions of the general economic problems which lie immediately ahead along lines which would eliminate conflict in their international economic policies. They recognize that Canada, the United States, and the western European countries have a continuing interest in developing and strengthening economic collaboration between them in order that they can make together their full contribution to the building of a peaceful and prosperous world order. They further recognize that the development and strengthening of the economic ties of this community of nations may in the future require formal organizational expression, but they believe it is unnecessary at this time to attempt to suggest precisely what form of arrangement will prove to be best suited to assist the taking of common action by the community."

Conclusion of North Atlantic Council meeting (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

Request for recall of three members of Budapest Legation staff (*see Hungary*).

Genocide. Mr Younger, Minister of State, told the House at question time that though the Government agreed with the principles of the Genocide convention they did not wish to ratify it until they were satisfied about how it was going to affect in particular the right to grant asylum and until they were sure what they were ratifying in relation to Soviet reservations. They had been considering the relevant domestic law for a long time but the question of the Soviet reservations affected all the other parties. The Government were in communication with them and with the organization.

19 May—Conclusion of Commonwealth Conference (*see Commonwealth Economic Conference on south-east Asia*).

Middle East. A statement issued by Mr Bevin said that the recent London discussions had afforded an opportunity of discussing certain

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

countries which were not members of the North Atlantic Council but whose security was a matter of special concern. After paying a tribute to the economic efforts made by Greece, Turkey, and Persia he reaffirmed that the Government remained 'vitaly concerned in the independence, integrity, and security' of these three countries, and said he was convinced that the strengthening of the North Atlantic Treaty would be conducive to that end. The Government were 'determined to continue their policy of direct support to these and to other countries which are striving through military and economic efforts to safeguard their independence and territorial integrity'.

Mr Acheson, the U.S. Secretary of State, in a statement before leaving for home, commended the results of the London discussions and reaffirmed his Government's support for western Europe, Greece, Turkey, Persia, and Indo China.

Hungary. A Note was delivered to the Hungarian Minister requesting the recall of an attaché at the Legation.

Request for recall of British diplomat in Warsaw (*see Poland*).

Chinese Note on civil aircraft dispute (*see China*).

21 May—*Burma.* In an interview with the *Observer*, Mr Thakin Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, said that the insurrection in Burma was on the point of collapsing. Recent decisive events had been the recapture of Toungoo and Prome which had broken up the remaining major areas of insurgent resistance and reopened road, rail, and river communications between north and south. In response to an inquiry by some important rebel leaders the Government had recently re-issued the general amnesty for insurgents who laid down their arms, and had reaffirmed their pledge for an autonomous Karen State within the Union. They were unable, however, to comply with the insurgent request for the reinstatement of mutineers in the national forces. According to the recommendations of the Regional Autonomy Commission, which comprised six Karen representatives and which had continued its work throughout the fighting, the nucleus of the autonomous State would be set up in the district of Papoun and its final boundaries would be decided by plebiscites in the adjoining districts. The Government were confident of their ability to deal with any Communist trouble. On the question of economic reconstruction he said that several important schemes, aiming mainly at hydro-electric, mineral, and industrial development, which had been interrupted by the civil war, would shortly be resumed. They had as yet received no details of the Commonwealth plan for south-east Asia but would be ready to co-operate with foreign experts and technicians in any plan likely to be of mutual benefit for the participating countries. Burma would welcome private British and other capital investment. In conclusion he said that he felt his visit to London had strengthened the ties of friendship of common interest between the two countries.

A two-day conference between the principal sections of the Labour movement ended at Dorking.

Lord MacDonald on Commonwealth Conference (*see Australia*).

22 May—*Malaya*. Mr Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr Strachey, Secretary of State for War, left London for Malaya.

Scheme for British recruits in Australian army (see *Australia*).

Kashmir. Sir Owen Dixon, the U.N. mediator in the Kashmir dispute, arrived in London for a meeting with Mr Trygve Lie.

23 May—*Germany*. A Note was sent to the Soviet Government protesting against the rearmament of their Zone of Germany. A police force had been established there consisting of nearly 50,000 men. 'Organized on the basis of *Bereitschaften* (alert squads), they are embodied in military formations which include artillery, tank, and infantry battalions. They receive basic military training and are not employed on normal police duties. They are equipped with military weapons including, in some units, machine-guns, howitzers, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, mortars, and tanks. A number of former high-ranking German army officers are employed in the force.' The creation of this force, about which no information had been communicated to H.M. Government by the Soviet Government, directly violated a number of inter-allied agreements to which the Soviet Government was a party: the joint report of 11 February 1945 following the Crimea conference; the four-Power declaration of 5 June 1945; the joint report of 2 August 1945 following the Potsdam conference; and the four-Power agreement of 20 September 1945. It was clear that while the British, French, and U.S. Governments had adhered to the agreed principles of demilitarization, the Soviet Government were fostering in their Zone of Germany the revival of militarism and aggression. Similar Notes were sent to the Soviet Government by the French and U.S. Governments.

Mr Attlee and Mr Bevin received Mr Trygve Lie who had returned to London on his way back to New York from Moscow and Paris.

Hungary. Lord Henderson, Under Secretary, Foreign Office, told the Lords in answer to a question that the Government had consistently maintained that no trade agreement should be negotiated with the Hungarian Government which did not include provision for the compensation of British subjects ill-treated in Hungary and compensation for the companies which had suffered loss through nationalization. The Hungarian Government had not actually refused to pay compensation but they held that they were unable to do so as long as they were unable to earn sterling by regularly selling goods to the U.K. This attitude was not unreasonable and did not warrant breaking off trade relations.

Czechoslovakia. Lord Henderson also said that the Government had not closed the British Czechoslovak Friendship League in retaliation for Czech action because it was not an official Czechoslovak organization but a British institution. A close watch was being kept on its activities however.

German Prisoners in Russia. Lord Henderson said that the Soviet statement of 4 May could not be accepted as true. The Foreign Office intended to press the question by all available means.

Displaced Persons. Mr Davies, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, dealing in the Commons with an adjournment motion, gave figures for the number of displaced persons registered with the I.R.O. up to

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

February 1950, the number repatriated or resettled, and the 'hard core' likely to remain. He also dealt briefly with the problem of German refugees and went on to give figures for Arab refugees receiving relief under the U.N. relief scheme for Palestine and said the cost of the programme under consideration was \$54 m.

24 May—*Far East*. Mr Bevin speaking in a Commons debate on China said that in dealing with south-east Asia account must be taken not only the opinion of the U.S.A. but also of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. Recognition did not depend on the political colour of the Government concerned. In China the Communists had won and Britain had large interests there. The Indian Government had recognized Peking much earlier and there was also the Indonesian Government and Burma to be considered. He had discussed the matter with Mr Nehru and delay had been arranged. He had also discussed the problem in Washington where it became clear that he could not reconcile the attitude of the Commonwealth with that of the U.S.A. The choice had been difficult. The weight of pressure in the country at the time had been towards recognition. The Colombo conference had not faced the question definitely and there were divergencies within the Commonwealth. The Government were daily being asked to take over U.S. responsibilities in China. If they had refused and said they were leaving China they would have thrown away the Far East for ever. He felt sure that they had taken the right step. The question of the disputed civil aircraft in Hong Kong was a question for the courts to decide and had nothing to do with recognition.

The question of China's representation in the United Nations was one which ought to be dealt with absolutely collectively by the Security Council, and Russia bore the onus for keeping the new China out. When the question came up Britain had abstained from voting because she was not yet ready—her negotiations with Peking had not been completed. Russia's consequent walkout was tantamount to a strike, and she must return to work pending negotiations. The U.S.A., for her part, had made a very fair offer. She had said she would neither vote nor veto but would accept a vote by seven members. But Russia herself had made this impossible by keeping two members out of the Council. Britain herself thought it better for the new China to be inside the U.N. She did not want to ostracize anyone on political grounds. But she was not prepared to accept positions which were intended to humiliate. Referring to the Nationalist blockade he said that this had hurt British interests more than anything the Communists had done.

He agreed that Malaya had not adopted Communism. But it was impossible to offer self-government to a country where there were guerrillas. The people could not be left to fight guerrillas alone.

Referring to Indo China he said that the French approach to the problem of self-government was different from Britain's but it would have been better to proceed along the lines Britain had followed in India, Pakistan, and Burma. Careful consideration had been given to the question of recognizing Bao Dai. Britain had felt at the time that

more independence should have been given to Bao Dai's Government. He understood however that the French were aiming at this but the civil war was a great handicap.

Recalling the British protest about the Soviet rearmament of Germany he said that the situation must be watched very carefully. There might be no direct challenge to Britain but the new forces in Germany might be used in a brutal civil war. He had thought that something more serious was going to result at the time of the Berlin blockade but the Russians were evidently trying to create new tactics. There were signs that they were not satisfied with what they had achieved. Therefore 'our task in the Far East is to strengthen our position'. The south as well as south-east Asia must be included in this for it was 'all one territory, right the way down from Afghanistan'. Britain had vital interests in this area and he believed that, as a result of her policy she was building up great friendships there.

He had not yet seen the full report of the Sydney conference but he could congratulate Australia for the work she had done. He had always been anxious that Australia should play a role in the Pacific similar to that of Canada in the Atlantic, as a bridge between Britain and the U.S.A. In the matter of the Japanese peace treaty Britain could not move without the U.S.A. Another problem was the procedure to be followed. The Government had always felt that all the countries which had fought against Japan should help in making the treaty. At the Colombo conference it had been agreed to set up a committee of the High Commissioners to study the problem. In south-east Asia new conditions of life had to be established and this could only be done in close association with the West. 'While I do not minimize the necessity of security, whether by grants or arms, we take the view that economic development and co-ordination with all the countries is vital, and can probably give us one of the biggest stabilizing factors by which to maintain the peace of the world.'

Mr Griffiths and Mr Strachey in Singapore (*see Malaya*).

Field-Marshal Lord Wavell died in London, aged sixty-seven.

Mr Trygve Lie, in a statement to the press before leaving for New York, said he was 'not dissatisfied' with his talks in the three European capitals. 'No doors have been closed'. He emphasized however that no immediate results were to be expected.

Atomic Energy. Mr Davies, Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, told the House at question time that the question of international control of weapons of mass destruction had been discussed by Mr Bevin and Mr Trygve Lie. He reaffirmed the Government's willingness to resume consultations in the United Nations, as soon as the U.S.S.R. showed readiness to attend.

Colonies. Mr Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, told the House in a written reply that he agreed with the need to do away with corporal punishment in the Colonies.

25 May—Middle East. A joint statement by the Governments of Britain, France, and the U.S.A. resulting from the recent three-Power discussions in London was issued as follows: '(1) The three Govern-

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GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

ments recognize that the Arab States and Israel all need to maintain a certain level of armed forces for the purposes of assuring their internal security and their legitimate self-defence and to permit them to play their part in the defence of the area as a whole. All applications for arms or war material for these countries will be considered in the light of these principles. In this connection the three Governments wish to recall and reaffirm the terms of the statements made by their representatives on the Security Council on 4 August 1949, in which they declared their opposition to the development of an arms race between the Arab States and Israel. (2) The three Governments declare that assurances have been received from all the States in question to which they permit arms to be supplied from their countries that the purchasing State does not intend to undertake any act of aggression against any other State. Similar assurances will be requested from any other States in the area to which they permit arms to be supplied in the future. (3) The three Governments take this opportunity of declaring their deep interest in and their desire to promote the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the area, and their unalterable opposition to the use of force or threat of force between any of the States in that area. The three Governments, should they find that any of these States was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, would, consistently with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation'.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the assurances mentioned had been received by Britain from Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, by the U.S.A. from Egypt, and by France from Syria and the Lebanon. Both Britain and the U.S.A. had also received assurances from Israel.

Malta. Mr Dugdale, Minister of State, Colonial Office, in a statement to the Commons said that the Maltese Government having accepted Sir George Schuster's financial and economic recommendations, the British Government had agreed in principle, subject to Parliamentary approval, to provide Malta with assistance up to £1,500,000 over the following five years. This assistance must be used for projects likely to strengthen the economic foundations of Malta or to pay the arrears of necessary capital expenditure. It should not be used for subsidizing normal current expenditure or for creating new social services. The money would be made available from Colonial development and welfare funds. Replying to a question he said that the total of assistance to Malta since the war would be brought to £35 m.

E.R.P. The seventh report of operations under the E.C.A. agreement with the U.S.A. which was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 7960) showed a considerable increase in the value of Britain's trade with the other member countries of the O.E.E.C.

Mr Howe, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, left London by air for home.

Schuman Plan. A Note was sent to the French Government stating Britain's readiness to join with France and the German Federal

Republic in exploratory discussions on the Schuman proposals. This was crossed by a French Note sent to the principal European Governments interested in the plan suggesting that any Government proposing to take part in the negotiations should issue beforehand a statement of agreement with the principles contained in the French declaration of 9 May.

26 May—Three-Power proposals to Russia for re-establishment of German unity (*see Germany*).

The end of petrol rationing was announced.

Sir Stafford Cripps in Paris (*see France*).

Mr Younger, Minister of State, replying to a Commons debate defended the principles of the Atlantic Treaty which were in accordance with the U.N. Charter. He also said that the Government welcomed Mr Trygve Lie's efforts to resolve the international difficulties.

Latin America. Mr Davies, Under Secretary, Foreign Office, told the House in answer to a question, that the Government were satisfied that the activities and political direction of British representatives in Latin America were properly co-ordinated.

Hong Kong. The Colonial Office announced the settlement between the Government and the Hong Kong Government of a number of financial issues arising out of the war.

27 May—Mr Attlee in France (*see France*).

Schuman Plan. A reply was sent to the French Note of 25 May. It was understood that it reaffirmed the British Government's position that their participation in a conference must be without advance commitment to accept the plan.

29 May—*Schuman Plan.* M. Massigli, the French Ambassador, went to Paris to confer with his Government.

30 May—*Canada.* A statement issued by the Ministry of Food said that during recent discussions between British and Canadian Ministers in London it had been agreed that the International Wheat Agreement removed the need for a contract to replace the existing Anglo-Canadian Wheat Agreement which expired at the end of July. The British Government had made it clear that it expected to buy the bulk of its wheat requirements, in 1950-1, from Canada which, it was hoped, would remain the traditional source of supply.

French memo on the Schuman plan (*see France*).

Further Soviet Note proposing trial of the Emperor of Japan (*see United States*).

31 May—*Schuman Plan.* Mr Younger, Minister of State, received the French Ambassador on his return from Paris. French statement (*see France*).

Jordan. It was announced that as a result of conversations at the Treasury with the Jordan Minister of Finance agreement had been reached in principle, and subject to the final concurrence of the Jordan Government, on releases from Jordan's sterling balance and a hard currency allocation to Jordan in 1950.

Colonies. The annual report on the Colonial Territories for 1949-50 was published (Cmd. 7958).

GREECE. 19 May—British and U.S. support reaffirmed by Mr Bevin and Mr Acheson (*see Great Britain*).

20 May—Cyprus. A Cypriot delegation headed by the Bishop of Kyrenia arrived in Athens on its way to London and New York.

21 May—Yugoslavia. Good-neighbourly relations were established with Yugoslavia with the formal exchange of diplomatic Ministers. Demetr Pappas was appointed Minister to Belgrade while Yugoslavia appointed Serif Sehovic to the Athens post.

Strikes. Civil servants came out on strike for a 45 per cent wage increase.

23 May—Cyprus. Gen Plastiras, Prime Minister, told Parliament that he hoped Britain would respond to the wishes of the Cypriots who wanted union with Greece. Such a response would reinforce the friendship between Greece and Britain.

It was learned that a party of eight Greek children had arrived in Zürich from Belgrade and that plans had been made for them to join their parents who were in Australia.

24 May—Cyprus. King Paul received the Cypriot delegation in the presence of Mr Politis, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

26 May—The strike of civil servants was called off when it became known that the wage claims could not be settled until the introduction of the new Budget on 1 July.

Cyprus. Gen. Plastiras received the Cypriot delegation, who informed him that unless the Government took up the Cypriot question immediately with the British Government the issue would be referred to the United Nations. He replied that the question would be handled 'within the framework of friendly relations with our great ally' when the time was considered opportune.

Albanian protest *re* frontier incident (*see Albania*).

27 May—V. Constantinides, a journalist who had supplied a newspaper with a faked interview with Mr Stalin in 1947, resulting at the time in a strong protest from the Soviet Ambassador, was sentenced to death by a military court on a charge of 'machinations against the State'.

HUNGARY. 18 May—Britain. A Note was handed to the British Minister declaring three members of the British Legation staff *personae non gratae* and demanding their recall by 23 May.

19 May—Request for recall of attaché in London (*see Great Britain*).

23 May—Lord Henderson on Anglo-Hungarian trade relations (*see Great Britain*).

31 May—Yugoslavia. The Minister of the Interior announced that a security belt ten miles wide was being established along the Hungarian-Yugoslav border.

INDIA. 18 May—Refugees. In an interview with a press correspondent, the Minister of State for Refugees said that India had had 9 m. refugees since partition and that expenditure on rehabilitation up to March 1950

was £45 m. To do the work properly a total of £187 m. was needed but the Government could not spare so much.

21 May—It was learned that M. Biswas, the Minister responsible for carrying out the Delhi agreement, and Dr Malik, his opposite number in Pakistan, had begun work in their respective areas of Bengal.

22 May—*Foreign Affairs*. Pandit Nehru, in a speech on foreign affairs, made the following points: Mr Rajagopalachari's recent appointment was as Minister without Portfolio; he would place his wisdom and experience at the disposal of the Cabinet as a whole. India could make no further concessions in the Kashmir problem but in any case the issue would be settled by the plebiscite. Nepal's defence and foreign policies greatly interested India but no pressure would be exercised to co-ordinate them with those of India. He hoped Nepal would hasten the introduction of political and economic reforms. Relations with Israel were very friendly but the time was not appropriate for an exchange of diplomatic representatives. In Indo China the question of recognizing either the Bao Dai or the Ho Chi-minh régime was not important, for any such recognition would only be a 'paper one'. He denied that India's participation in the Commonwealth Conference implied any departure from the policy of not taking sides. The scheme for assisting countries of south-east Asia included India herself. He referred at length to different aspects of the Indo-Pakistan problem and described relations since the Delhi Agreement with restrained optimism. The exodus of population from East Bengal since partition might approximate to 3 m., half of which had occurred during the recent disturbances, but there was hope of a steady diminution in the volume of the movement both ways.

25 May—*Kashmir*. An exchange of prisoners taken during the hostilities in Kashmir was made with Pakistan at a ceremony on the Indo-Pakistan border.

Government Changes. It was learned that Sir Chintaman Desmukh had been appointed Finance Minister in succession to Dr Matthai.

27 May—*Kashmir*. Sir Owen Dixon arrived in Delhi and had discussions with Pandit Nehru and other Ministers.

INDO CHINA. 18 May—The French authorities announced that several of their posts in the region of Phat-Diem, about sixty miles south of Hanoi, had been violently attacked by Viet Minh forces. About twenty rebels had been killed and some arms and ammunition captured.

It was understood that Ho Chi-minh had established his headquarters in the region of Cao-bang, about 110 miles north of Hanoi.

Message to Ho Chi-minh from Mao Tse-tung (*see China*).

24 May—Statement by Mr Bevin (*see Great Britain*).

U.S. letter on economic aid (*see France*).

25 May—Sir Patrick Blind, British Commander-in-Chief, Far Eastern station, had discussions with M. Pignon, the French High Commissioner, Gen. Carpentier, the French C.-in-C., and Mr Tran van Huu, the Prime Minister of Viet Nam.

27 May—The military post at Dong-khe, thirty miles south of Cao-

INDO CHINA (*continued*)

bang, was captured by heavily armed Viet Minh forces after a two-day attack. The garrison withdrew. The post was later retaken by French and Viet Nameese forces after an attack by a parachute battalion supported by air fighters.

30 May—*U.S. Aid*. Mr Tran van Huu received Mr Robert Blum, head of the U.S. economic mission, who said that the first instalment of American aid would amount to \$23 m. which would be distributed between Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos.

INDONESIA. 19 May—*Constitutional Changes*. The Federal Government reached agreement with the Republican Government on the procedure to be followed in transforming the federation into a unitary State.

Continued clashes between federal troops and units of the Netherlands East Indies Army were reported in Macassar.

21 May—It was learned that the Government's request for the extradition of 'Turk' Westerling had been rejected by the Governor of Singapore because of lack of proof.

22 May—Recall of Australian Ambassador *re* Indonesian claims to New Guinea (*see Australia*).

28 May—Dutch Note (*see Netherlands*).

31 May—Mr Mononutu, Minister for Information, said the Government did not consider the moment opportune to make a landing on Amboina Island but that the navy would maintain its blockade.

Details became known of a military *coup* three weeks earlier in Minahassa, the most northerly point of the Celebes, when 700 men of the Netherlands East Indies Army had mutinied and taken over the local administration. The Dutch army staff had been arrested but later released. The mutineers had now been incorporated in the Indonesian army.

INTER-ALLIED REPARATIONS AGENCY. 25 May—A report issued in Brussels said that the allocation of German industrial equipment to the nineteen affiliated nations would be completed by about July next and the distribution of German external assets by about the end of the year. Since the completion of the 1949 report the agency had received from western Germany capital equipment to the value of 304,904,672 pre-war marks. The allocation of German merchant shipping had been completed.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. 27 May—The first, three-day, meeting of the executive board ended in Brussels after declaring itself 'vitaly interested in a rational organization of the heavy industries of western Europe' and after agreeing to appoint a committee to study the Schuman plan. It also decided to send a mission to study labour conditions in the Far East. Other resolutions called for the conclusion of an Austrian peace

treaty and for recognition by the United Nations of the rights of the population in the Yugoslav Zone of Trieste.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS. 29 May—The fourth annual meeting opened in Stockholm.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE. 31 May—The conference opened in Copenhagen with a meeting of the committee of the International Socialist Conference (Comisco).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE. 23 May—A two-day conference of free trade unions ended in Düsseldorf. Two resolutions were passed, the first reaffirming the interest of the trades unions in the heavy industries of western Europe and urging the Governments of the Benelux countries, the German Federal Republic, France, and Britain to set up international authorities, membership of which would be open also to others. The second, dealing with the Schuman plan, said its success depended on the co-operation of the workers and their free trade unions and urged their adequate representation in all discussions, whether national or international.

IRAQ. 19 May—The 'air lift' of Jews emigrating to Israel began when two U.S. planes bearing 175 passengers left Baghdad for Cyprus, the first stage in their journey. (This was in accordance with the Government's decision, reported on 3 March, legalizing the departure of Jews.)

ITALY. 19 May—It was learned that two letters had been written to Mr Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party, by the Socialist Workers Party (P.S.L.I.), one by Signor Saragat, the party leader, and the other by the left wing group of the party, accepting his offer to mediate in the co-ordination of the P.S.L.I. and the Unitary Socialist Party (P.S.U.).

23 May—Signor Segni, Minister of Agriculture, discussing his departmental estimates said that production had recovered to a level representing 93 per cent of pre-war figures. The increased grain crop had enabled grain imports to be halved.

24 May—Signor Togni, Minister for Industry, said that production had further increased in the first quarter of 1950 and that the unit figure of the national income had risen from one in 1938 to 48 in 1949. He also said that a committee of experts was considering the eventual association of the Italian iron and steel industry with the Schuman plan for a European pool.

26 May—*Foreign Affairs.* Count Sforza, Foreign Minister, replying to a Senate debate spoke of the London conferences and said that the Government's policy of international collaboration was the only possible way of securing the free development of Italy. The Government's attitude to Trieste was based on an unremitting defence of the Italians in Zone B and a readiness to negotiate a direct agreement with Yugoslavia for a final solution of the problem. This solution could be based on

ITALY (*continued*)

'substantial respect of the ethnic line in Zone B'. Italian policy for Eritrea remained in favour of independence. When in London he had raised the question of the fate of Italians in Eritrea, and the British Government had promised him that the British police forces would be reinforced. It was the Government's aim to seek friendship and agreement with the Arab world.

27 May—Count Sforza received the Yugoslav Minister in Rome.

28 May—*Trieste*. Signor Vidali, head of the Trieste Cominform party, appealed at a mass meeting in Rome for a Communist campaign throughout Italy for the 'creation of the whole free territory of Trieste, Zones A and B, under a governor and without foreign troops'. He described Zone A as an Anglo-American colony suffering from economic depression and political restrictions, while Zone B was a 'kind of hell in which over 1,000 young Italians have been carried away to concentration camps in the Yugoslav interior'.

29 May—*Schuman Plan*. It was announced that the Government had accepted M. Schuman's invitation to take part in conversations regarding his plan.

30 May—*Schuman Plan*. Signor Togni, Minister of Industry, told the Senate that Italy would claim complete parity with the other participating countries as a condition of joining the proposed plan. This included parity of treatment regarding access to raw materials. The proposed pool must represent both an instrument of peace and also a means of realizing social justice among the countries.

The Senate approved the Bill for financing the Italian iron and steel industry from the E.R.P. lira fund.

JAPAN. 24 May—Mr Bevin on the peace treaty (*see Great Britain*).

26 May—Mr Menzies on withdrawal of Australian occupation forces (*see Australia*).

30 May—U.S. and Japanese police broke up a skirmish between Japanese workers and U.S. Army men who had intervened in a Communist rally in Tokyo.

Soviet Notes to Britain and the U.S.A. proposing trial of the Emperor (*see United States*).

JORDAN, KINGDOM OF. 28 May—Parliament reaffirmed the annexation of Arab Palestine.

31 May—Agreement on releases from sterling balance (*see Great Britain*).

Palestine. The Cabinet announced that it considered the issue of 'unification on both sides of the Jordan as final and not liable to further discussion'. Unification was an act of 'national necessity' and did not prejudice a final settlement of the Palestine problem which remained one of the aims of Jordan's policy.

KOREA. 29 May—South Korean police announced the arrest of 112 persons, including thirty candidates for the general election, after the

discovery of a 'Communist spy-ring'. The arrested candidates were alleged to be financed by the outlawed Communist Party.

Gen. Roberts, head of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in Korea, told the press that the South Korean army and police had killed between 5,000 and 6,000 Communist guerrillas in the southern part of the republic since November 1949.

30 May—*Elections*. A general election was held in South Korea during the course of which nine people were killed in guerrilla raids.

LEBANON. 23 May—Two members of the Syrian National Party were sentenced to death by a military court for the attempted assassination of the Prime Minister in March. Six others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from life to one year.

MALAYA. 21 May—Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner, announced in a letter to Dato Onn bin Jaafar, president of the United Malays National Association, the Government's proposals for improving the economic position of Malays. They envisaged the establishment of a rural and industrial development authority with a Malay as chairman or joint chairman, and with branches in each State or Settlement, which would carry through various agricultural and industrial schemes designed primarily to give the Malay producer a greater share in the profits accruing from his labour. These proposals were linked with the question of revising citizenship qualifications.

22 May—A number of captured Communist documents which were published gave evidence of a considerable degree of disillusionment and also of some dissension within the party. They showed confidence however in final victory and expressed satisfaction at the favourable development of the international situation. One report expressed considerable anxiety at the steps being taken by the Government to bring the Chinese squatter areas under control, and said that if these were successful the guerrillas would suffer difficulties in obtaining information and food supplies.

23 May—The Legislative Council extended the emergency regulation introduced in Singapore on 12 May until the end of the emergency.

A new secrets ordinance passed by the Legislative Council was published. It included the provision of penalties for entry into a prohibited area for purposes prejudicial to the safety or interest of the British Commonwealth.

Members of the Kajang gang attacked a police patrol in the jungle ten miles south of Kuala Lumpur killing two men and wounding three others, including a European sergeant. In Kuala Lumpur two terrorists threw a hand grenade into the office of the *China Press* owned by a Chinese legislative and federal councillor. One bandit was killed and two wounded by an army patrol in the Bentong area of Pahang.

24 May—The R.A.F. heavily attacked suspected positions of the Kajang gang.

The Tengku Latiff, adopted son of the ruler of Negri Sembilan, was killed in a terrorist attack on a camp near Mentakab, in Pahang.

MALAYA (*continued*)

Mr Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr Strachey, Secretary of State for War, arrived in Singapore. The former, answering a question at a press conference, reaffirmed that Britain had no intention of making a premature withdrawal from Malaya.

Mr Bevin's statement (*see Great Britain*).

25 May—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General for south-east Asia, reviewing the Sydney conference in a speech in Singapore said he hoped the six-year plan would start in a year's time. The British were keenly aware of the urgency of the situation and the need for early action. An essential requirement in any long-term programme was that it should start to bear fruit soon.

A former president of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce was shot dead in his club by a Chinese.

Mr Griffiths and Mr Strachey arrived in Kuala Lumpur.

27 May—About 500 officers and men of the Royal Marines arrived in Penang from Hong Kong.

In the Kluang area of Johore guerrillas attacked a police truck, killing three men and wounding five.

28 May—Two British soldiers were killed and one wounded in a fight with bandits in the Tapah area of Perak. Four bandits were killed. In the Kuala Pilah area of Negri Sembilan a British patrol encircled a group of bandits and killed three.

29 May—A pilot train preceding the night mail train from Kuala Lumpur to Penang was derailed without casualties.

The British assistant manager of the Kamuning estate, near Sungei Siput, in Perak, was wounded and a policeman escorting him was killed when their car was ambushed by bandits.

Four hundred tons of rubber were destroyed in a fire which broke out in Singapore. Arson was suspected.

Mr Strachey, speaking to British troops, promised to send more armour to Malaya.

Mr Griffiths returned to Kuala Lumpur after spending twenty-four hours in the bandit-infested area of Dah Mentakab, in Pahang.

30 May—Mr Griffiths had discussions with representatives of the Malayan-Chinese Association in Kuala Lumpur. He later left for Ipoh.

Mr Strachey was escorted through the jungle to Kuala Lipis in Pahang.

Mr Menzies on Australian part in Malayan defence (*see Australia*).

A Chinese terrorist, with a reward on his head, was killed near Kuala Lumpur.

31 May—Mr Menzies on Australian aircraft for Malaya (*see Australia*).

A Chinese high school in Singapore was searched by the police and members of the Education Department. Quantities of literature were seized and nineteen male students and one teacher were detained. Six of the detained men were later released.

Mr Griffiths told the press in Penang that he now realized that the

bandits could not survive a month without help from the civilian population.

Mr Strachey joined a Gurkha patrol in the jungle near Jerantut.

MALTA. 25 May—British grant of £1,500,000 (*see Great Britain*).

Budget. Dr Colombo, Minister of Finance and Industry, presenting the Budget to Parliament said that total estimated expenditure for the coming financial year would be £5,752,921, including £230,123 to be met from the Colonial Development Fund. Revenue from taxation would be £3,708,105 exceeding the previous year's by £100,000. As the Government could not afford to meet the effects of devaluation there would be a rise in the cost of living. He emphasized the paramount importance of emigration.

NETHERLANDS. 21 May—The Burmese Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, arrived in Amsterdam from London.

23 May—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard in Paris (*see France*).

28 May—Indonesia. It was learned that the Government had sent a memo to the U.N. Committee for Indonesia on 15 May expressing concern about the infringements of the rights of self-government in Indonesia. A Note had also been sent to the Indonesian Government asking how the rights of self-government could be realized within a unitarian State.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 18 May—The council held its final meeting in public and the twelve Ministers made speeches approving the work done. A communiqué summarizing the achievements of the conference began with a declaration of faith in the principles of the United Nations and of national and individual freedom. The twelve nations were determined to safeguard these principles, to secure the economic progress and security of their countries, and to promote the economic and social development of the other peoples of the free world in close co-operation with each other and with other nations. They were ready to seize any opportunity for achieving a genuine and lasting settlement of international problems, but so long as some nations were not willing to co-operate on a basis of equality they believed that the maintenance of peace and the defence of freedom required the organization of adequate military defence. They were therefore resolved to build up a system of defence capable of withstanding any external threat. The following decisions were taken by the Council to improve the functioning of the treaty and to guide its future work: (1) it had been agreed to establish by the appointment of deputies, mechanism to permit the council fully to discharge their role as the principal and directing body. [Details of this resolution follow separately]; (2) the council had agreed on the principles which should guide the work of the deputies and of the other organization of the treaty; (3) having considered the reports of the defence committee and the defence financial and economic committee they had issued directives to guide them in their future work, emphasizing that the problem of adequate military

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY (*continued*)

forces and the necessary financial costs should be examined as one, and not as separate problems. The directives were based on the conviction that the combined resources of the member States were sufficient, if properly co-ordinated and applied, to ensure the development of adequate military defence without impairing social and economic progress; (4) they had recognized the importance of self-help and mutual assistance in making progress towards an integrated defence and recommended that each party should make its full contribution through mutual aid in all practicable forms; (5) they had agreed unanimously that an adequate military defence must be based on the most economical and effective utilization of the forces and material at the disposal of the member States. They therefore urged their Governments to concentrate on the creation of balanced collective forces in the progressive build-up of the North Atlantic area, while taking fully into consideration the requirements for national forces arising from commitments outside the North Atlantic area; (6) in furtherance of Art. 9 of the treaty the council had established a north Atlantic planning-board for ocean shipping. This board would report directly to the council and would work in close co-operation in all matters relating to the factor of merchant shipping in defence planning.

A resolution was also published pointing out that on the political side the meetings of the Council—the principal body under Art. 9 of the treaty—had been too infrequent to permit a sufficient exchange of views. On the military side the strategic concept of the treaty had been adopted and a defence plan drawn up, while the corresponding estimate of the necessary forces was being established. The next step was to 'put these plans into effect by taking further measures in the direction of common defence, the division of financial responsibilities, and the adaptation and development of the necessary forces'. The council would therefore in particular undertake the following tasks: '(a) study the inter-relationship of the various programmes to support the plans for the defence of the North Atlantic area and ensure co-ordination of the work of the Defence Committee, the Defence Financial and Economic Committee, and all other bodies established under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (b) recommend to Governments the necessary steps to ensure that effect is given to the co-ordinated plans prepared for the defence of the North Atlantic area; (c) exchange views on political matters of common interest within the scope of the treaty; (d) promote and co-ordinate public information in furtherance of the objectives of the treaty, while leaving responsibility for national programmes to each country; (e) consider what future action should be taken under Art. 2 of the treaty, taking into account the work of existing agencies in this field.'

To enable the council to exercise its responsibility effectively and continuously each Government would appoint a deputy to its council representative who would be responsible, in the intervals between meetings of the Ministers, for carrying out the policies of the council and for formulating issues requiring decisions by the member Govern-

ments. The deputies would select a permanent chairman from among themselves and with his advice would set up a suitable full-time organization, with headquarters in London, composed of highly qualified persons contributed by member Governments. This organization should be set up without delay and first priority in its work should be given to points (a) and (b).

PAKISTAN. 24 May—Prime Minister's statements (*see United States*).

25 May—Exchange of prisoners (*see India*).

27 May—*Refugees*. The authorities reimposed the permit restrictions for Muslim refugees from India who wished to enter west Pakistan, and withdrew facilities for helping them to cross the Sind desert.

29 May—*Refugees*. Figures published in Karachi showed that over 200,000 refugees had arrived in west Pakistan since February. Over 1 m. Muslim refugees had entered east Pakistan during the recent exodus, while 1½ m. Hindus had left that province.

30 May—Prime Minister in Ottawa (*see Canada*).

31 May—Mr Ali Khan on the Commonwealth (*see Canada*).

PALESTINE. 21 May—*Israel*. The Government issued a statement accusing the Arab countries of 'deliberately making it impossible to open peace negotiations' and reaffirming that they could not accede to the Arab demand to discuss the return of Arab refugees to Israel as a pre-requisite to peace talks.

24 May—Mr Sharet, the Israeli Foreign Minister, left for South Africa.

25 May—British-French-U.S. statement on supply of arms to Israel and the Arab States (*see Great Britain*).

26 May—Beduin of Israeli nationality were shelled while harvesting their fields near Dhaririya, south of the Hebron Hills, according to an Israeli report.

28 May—Rejection of U.N. plan for Jerusalem by Israeli Government and submission of alternative plan (*see U.N. Trusteeship Council*).

It was announced that the Israeli Government had agreed to pay the United Nations \$54,628 in reparations for the assassination of Count Bernadotte, to submit an official apology, and to continue to search for the assassins.

29 May—Statements by Minister of Labour (*see United States*).

31 May—Mr Ben-Gurion, the Israeli Prime Minister, told Parliament that he welcomed the three-Power declaration on the supply of arms to the Middle East because it would end the arms race there. He called on Britain, the U.S.A., and France however to translate their declaration into practice by supplying arms to Israel and actively encouraging the Arab Government to come to terms. Israel wanted peace but the failure of the Arab States to accept a settlement clearly indicated their desire for further fighting.

PERSIA. 18 May—A reply was sent to the Soviet Note of 15 May declaring that no abnormal situation existed between the two countries,

PERSIA (*continued*)

and that no activities were being carried on in Persia contrary to good-neighbourly relations. The Government had ordered aerial photography to be abandoned near the frontier and only land surveys would now be made. Persia always desired to strengthen friendly relations with Russia.

19 May—British and U.S. support reaffirmed by Mr Bevin and Mr Acheson (*see Great Britain*).

23 May—Agreement on U.S. military aid (*see United States*).

PHILIPPINES CONFERENCE. 30 May—A conference ended at Baguio of seven south-east Asian and Pacific countries (Australia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand). Gen. Romulo, the Filipino Foreign Minister, said the participating nations had agreed to act in concert to safeguard and promote their common interests. Secret recommendations by the conference were of great importance to the peace and stability not only of that region but of the whole world.

POLAND. 19 May—It was learned that the third secretary at the British Embassy had been declared *persona non grata* and was being withdrawn.

24 May—It was learned that a new 'steel town' was being built near Cracow with a huge steel plant constructed under Soviet direction and with Soviet equipment. The aim of the project was to double the country's steel output within two years.

26 May—Vatican statement on relations with Poland (*see Vatican*).

RUMANIA. 22 May—U.S.A. The Government received a U.S. Note accepting the request in their Note of 13 May for a reduction in the staff of the Bucharest Legation and imposing severe travel restrictions on the officials of the Rumanian Legation in Washington in retaliation for similar action against U.S. official personnel in Rumania.

SOUTH AFRICA. 20 May—Government's case on south-west Africa (*see U.N. International Court*).

22 May—*Foreign Trade*. Mr Louw, Minister of Economic Affairs, told Parliament that the adverse balance of trade figures had been greatly reduced since July 1948. In view of the uncertain international position, however, the Government had decided to retain import controls and to continue with its priorities for capital goods and raw materials for industry.

28 May—*Racial Policy*. A joint report issued by two committees appointed by the Government in 1948 to consider the Asiatic problem said that the best solution was to repatriate the Indians living in the Union. The first step would be to legislate for the total segregation of different race groups.

29 May—*Racial Policy*. Dr Dönges, Minister of the Interior, moving the second reading of the Group Areas Bill said that the main purpose

of the Bill was to divide South Africa into definite areas for the exclusive occupation of people of different races, as a means of eliminating inter-racial friction. Demarcation could not be carried through all at once for that would disrupt the economic and demographic life of the country. The Bill therefore provided for a gradual demarcation by proclamation upon the advice of the land tenure board to be established under the terms of the Bill. This board would have semi-judicial powers. Except in certain specified cases no proclamations would be effective without prior Parliamentary approval.

Mr Strauss, the acting leader of the Opposition, said that his party approved the principle of the Bill but they held that it should be investigated by a commission.

It was learned that the South African Indian Congress had requested the United Nations to outlaw the Union Government on account of its 'Fascist and racial policies'. A message was also sent to the Philippines conference urging it to intervene against the Malan Government's segregation policy.

31 May—*Racial Policy*. Dr Malan addressing the Assembly on the Group Areas Bill said it would give non-Europeans the opportunity to live their own lives with proper pride—especially since under its provisions they would be given some measure of local self-government. Dr Dönges said that there was no racial element involved in the measure concerning any other nations, and no outside interference would be tolerated. The second reading was passed by 69 votes to 61.

SPAIN. 27 May—Gen. Franco, speaking at a national exhibition of Spanish life, said that Spain must grow more food both for home consumption and export. To this end the supply of water for irrigation must be increased. The prosperity of an agricultural people depended on the Government's success in developing hydraulic power, production of fertilizers, and technical methods of cultivation. Referring to the land problem he said that in many regions the climate made the breaking up of large estates impracticable.

SWEDEN. 22 May—Mr Uden, Foreign Minister, speaking to Parliament described as a 'flagrant violation of international law' a Russian attempt to capture the Swedish fishing boat *Larex* in international waters, fifty miles from the Swedish coast. After repeated Swedish protests the Soviet Government had denied the incident but had agreed to make investigations, and discussions between the two Governments were continuing. A similar incident had occurred in February when the Russians had seized two Swedish fishing boats, examined their crews as if they were war criminals, and detained them for two weeks. He also said that the Swedish and Danish Governments were discussing a common policy to maintain the traditional limits in the Baltic. Sweden had repeatedly asked for the Soviet point of view but had received no answer.

SYRIA. 29 May—*Government Changes*. The Government resigned.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

TIBET. 22 May—Chinese Communist offer of regional autonomy (*see China*).

23 May—Discussions between Gyalo Thondup and Gen. Chiang (*see China*).

THREE POWER CONFERENCE IN LONDON. 18 May—The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, and the U.S.A. met in London to discuss their policy *re* the Austrian treaty—the last point on the agenda of their recent discussions, which they had been unable then to conclude. A communiqué issued later said that the three Governments had reaffirmed their desire for the earliest possible conclusion of a treaty which would lead to the restoration of a free and independent Austria in accordance with the Moscow declaration of 1 November 1943, and to the withdrawal of occupation forces. To this end they were ready to settle without delay all outstanding issues of the treaty, provided that this would bring about agreement on the treaty as a whole. If, however, the Soviet Government continued to obstruct the conclusion of a treaty the occupation would have to be maintained for the present. But the three Governments were themselves prepared to carry out 'such measures as may properly be taken to strengthen, within the framework of existing quadripartite agreements, the authority of the Austrian Government, and to lighten the burden of the occupation on Austria'. In accordance with Art. 9 of the control agreement of 28 June 1946 they had decided to proceed at an early date to the appointment of civilian High Commissioners.

Publication of statement on discussions *re* improvement of economic co-operation between western Europe and North America (*see Great Britain*).

25 May—Statement on the Middle East (*see Great Britain*).

26 May—Statement on German unity (*see Germany*).

TURKEY. 19 May—British and U.S. support reaffirmed by Mr Bevin and Mr Acheson (*see Great Britain*).

22 May—*Elections.* The final election results showed that the People's Party had gained a total of 69 seats.

Government Changes. The Grand National Assembly elected Mr Jlal Bayar, leader of the Democratic Party, as President of the Republic and Mr Refik Koraltan, the Democratic candidate, as President of the Assembly.

The new Cabinet which was then constituted included the following Ministers: Prime Minister, Adnan Menderes; Justice, Halil Ozyüruk; Defence, Refik Indje; Interior, Rukneddin Nasuhoglu; Foreign Affairs, Fuat Koprulu.

25 May—Mr Koprulu emphasized at a press conference the Government's determination to continue the foreign policy of the last Government. Replying to a question on Turco-Russian relations he said it was impossible to imagine that Turkey should foster hostile intentions towards the U.S.S.R., but friendly relations between the two countries presupposed reciprocity of feeling.

29 May—Mr Menderes, announcing the Government's programme to the Grand National Assembly, promised a drastic reduction of Government expenditure, and economic reforms aimed at lowering the cost of living. Special efforts would be made to promote agriculture and to develop the road system and irrigation. State activity in the economic field would be limited and factories transferred to private enterprise. The investment of foreign capital would be encouraged. The right to strike would be granted with certain limitations. The freedom of the press would be guaranteed by a new law and there would be an amnesty for political offences. Foreign policy would remain based on the alliances with Britain and France and closest collaboration with the U.S.A. Relations with countries of the eastern Mediterranean would be reinforced.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

25 May—The Economic Survey of Europe for 1949 which was published in Geneva showed that industrial production for Europe as a whole, excluding Russia, was 14 per cent higher than in 1948 and 10 per cent higher than in 1938. There was no appreciable increase in agricultural output, which remained about one-tenth less than before the war. Total net investment in Europe in 1949 was about 20 per cent higher than in 1948 and 25 per cent higher than pre-war. Inflationary pressure was reduced in most European countries but in some of them, particularly Belgium, western Germany, and Italy, unemployment had become a major problem. It was estimated that provided that employment was maintained and investment continued at a high level, industrial production could increase by about 50 per cent in the next decade. The report emphasized the need for greater economic expansion if Europe was to solve the problem of the dollar gap.

29 May—A report by Dr Gunnar Myrdal which was issued said that military expenditures threatened to stifle the economic progress of Europe. Another obstacle to economic development was the under-employment of labour and other resources in certain countries. The gravest menace was still the annual £1,785,414,000 trading deficit of west European countries.

30 May—Dr Myrdal told a press conference in Geneva that the purpose of his recent visit to Moscow and other European capitals had been to discover means of breaking the deadlock in east-west trade. Referring to the memo sent to member Governments suggesting a multilateral trade agreement (*see p. 250*), he said that as a first step the secretariat would prepare a plan for the negotiation of a grain agreement on these lines. He had received 'cautiously optimistic' replies from most of the western countries and since his return to Geneva had been officially informed of the Soviet Government's appreciation of his efforts and their interest in the idea of a European grain agreement. Work could now be started on the technical difficulties involved.

31 May—The fifth session opened in Geneva.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

22 May—The fifth general conference opened in Florence. The Czechoslovak and Hungarian delegates, the only representatives present of the Soviet *bloc*, walked out of the conference in protest against the representation of Nationalist China.

30 May—The conference accepted by a large majority a recommendation by the credentials committee approving the credentials of the Chinese Nationalist delegation. (The U.K. delegation abstained and India and Burma voted against the motion.) The Czechoslovak and Hungarian delegations finally left the conference; the Yugoslav delegation remained.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

20 May—*South-West Africa*. Dr Steyn, opening the case of South Africa, told the court that the mandatory relationship required more than one party, one of which must be the mandator. With the disappearance of the League of Nations—the mandator in the case of south-west Africa—the mandate had of necessity lapsed and could not legally be renewed. South Africa now claimed that it was free to incorporate the colony.

PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

31 May—It was understood that the Commission had sent Notes to all the interested Governments stating that it could do no more under existing circumstances to end the deadlock.

SECRETARIAT

19 May—Mr Trygve Lie in Paris (*see France*).

23 May—Mr Lie in London (*see Great Britain*).

25 May—Mr Trygve Lie returned to New York.

28 May—Mr Trygve Lie told a press conference that his tour had convinced him that no Government wanted war. Although Russia was boycotting U.N. activities on the question of China's representation he believed that she still had confidence in the organization and wanted to see it work.

31 May—Dr Tsiang, head of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, strongly denounced the manner of Mr Trygve Lie's efforts to resolve the deadlock over China's representation and repeated his intention of using the 'double veto' in the Security Council against the admission of a Chinese Communist delegation if seven affirmative votes were forthcoming. The basic problem of peace was Soviet aggression and China would not be its last victim if the Kremlin received any appeasement from the United Nations.

It was learned that the Secretary-General had been notified of the nomination of a Communist delegate to represent China in the Trusteeship Council.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

28 May—*Jerusalem*. A memorandum was submitted by the Israeli

Government rejecting the terms of the Statute approved by the Council and putting forward an alternative plan under which the authority of the United Nations would be limited to the Holy Places and 'matters of universal religious concern', as distinct from administrative control of the whole city. A U.N. representative or other appropriate body would be appointed as an independent authority deriving its powers from the General Assembly without dependence on any individual Government. As an alternative to this plan the Israeli Government were ready to co-operate in the creation of an international régime limited to the territory in which the Holy Places were mostly concentrated—an area of one and a half square miles within the Walled City and its immediate environs. It was pointed out however that this solution depended entirely on the consent of the Kingdom of Jordan, which occupied the whole of the Old City and which had hitherto been opposed to any international régime.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

20 May—It was learned that Hungary had decided to withdraw from the organization.

27 May—The speeches at the closing session were largely devoted to the shortage of funds. The budget adopted for 1951 was \$7,300,000—the same as the original 1950 budget though the latter had had to be cut by \$1 m. because many countries were in arrears with their contributions.

UNITED STATES. 18 May—Proposal for an informal association of the U.S.A. and Canada with the O.E.E.C. (*see Great Britain*).

Schuman Plan. President Truman, addressing a press conference, described the French plan for pooling the French and German coal and steel industries as an act of constructive statesmanship, and said it opened a new outlook for Europe. The U.S.A. was gratified at the emphasis put on equal access to coal and steel products to all western European Countries and on the need for reductions in cost through higher productivity.

Mr Webb, the acting Secretary of State, announced that Mr John Foster Dulles, the Republican foreign policy adviser, was to specialize in work on the formulation of a Japanese peace treaty.

Mr Dulles, speaking at Cleveland, rejected the proposal of ex-President Hoover to form a new United Nations Organization without Russia, declaring that the U.S.A. did not want to retreat into a 'toy world of make-believe'.

19 May—Mr Acheson on support of Greece, Turkey, and Persia (*see Great Britain*).

Twenty-six men were reported killed and missing, and 400 injured at South Amboy, New Jersey, when a consignment of ammunition being loaded for trans-shipment to Pakistan exploded.

22 May—*United Nations.* President Truman sent to Congress the report on U.S. participation in U.N. activities in 1949, submitted to

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him by Mr Acheson. It emphasized the deepening of international tension due to consistent Soviet obstruction, notably with regard to the German, Austrian, and Japanese Peace Treaties, atomic energy, and conventional armaments. In an accompanying letter Mr Truman said that the intensity of the east-west problem had obscured the positive achievements of the United Nations—its contribution towards a settlement in Indonesia, Palestine, and Kashmir, together with its constructive activities in other fields such as the Economic and Social Council. Experiences in the year under review had further demonstrated the proof of Mr Acheson's recent statement that agreements with the U.S.S.R. and its satellites were valid only as and when they recorded the existing situations of fact. It was essential to create conditions under which it would be in the interest of the U.S.S.R. to enter into and keep agreements. All international activities which strengthened the free nations of the world would broaden the area of possible agreement. He described the Soviet boycott of China's representation as a 'wilful flouting' of the U.N. Charter and added that the U.S.A. would continue to do all in its power to strengthen the United Nations as 'a primary instrument for the maintenance of peace'.

Mr McCloy's speech (*see Germany*).

Note to Rumania imposing travel restrictions on Legation Staff (*see Rumania*).

23 May—U.S., British, and French Notes to the U.S.S.R. re rearmament of Soviet Zone of Germany (*see Great Britain*).

Request for reduction of Prague Embassy staff (*see Czechoslovakia*).

Persia. The text was published of the Notes exchanged between the State Department and the Persian Embassy on the terms of the provision of military aid to Persia under the Mutual Defence Assistance Act. In return for military aid the U.S.A. would receive from Persia raw and semi-processed materials. In a statement issued later Mr Webb, the acting Secretary of State, said that the policy of the two countries was to work for peace—not to prepare for war. The development of the moral, social, and economic strength of the free nations could only be achieved in an atmosphere of security and confidence. Military strength was not enough but it was essential for self-defence.

Foreign Aid. The House of Representatives, by 247 votes to 88, passed the compromise Foreign Aid Bill authorizing the expenditure of \$3,121,450,000 in 1950-51.

24 May—*Atomic Energy*. Harry Gold was arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of receiving atomic bomb secrets from Dr Fuchs in 1944 and 1945 and turning them over to Russian agents.

Pakistan. Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, told the press at Schenectady that he had not negotiated for any American investments in Pakistan during his visit but had simply explained to Americans the industrial and agricultural possibilities of his country. It was the duty of industrially advanced countries to give technical and other assistance to Asian countries because the peace of the world depended on stability in Asia.

Letters to France and Indo China on aid to Indo China (*see France*).

25 May—Tripartite statement on the supply of arms to Israel and the Arab States (*see Great Britain*).

Foreign Aid. The Senate approved the Foreign Aid Bill by 47 votes to 27.

E.R.P. Mr Hoffman told the Senate Appropriations committee that the total of \$3,100 m. originally requested for the Marshall Plan had been reduced by \$165 m. This included a reduction of \$129 m. in the estimates of Britain's needs owing to the improvement since devaluation. The estimates for the total cost of the Marshall Plan had also been reduced from the original figure of \$18,000 m. to just over \$15,000 m.

26 May—Three-Power proposals to Russia for re-establishment of German unity (*see Germany*).

27 May—Mr Acheson returned to Washington.

Request for closing of Czech Consulate-General in New York (*see Czechoslovakia*).

29 May—President Truman received Mr Trygve Lie, in the presence of Mr Acheson.

Mr Acheson reported to Mr Truman on his mission abroad.

Israel. The Israeli Minister of Labour, Mrs Myerson, speaking in Boston, appealed for U.S. private investments in Israel and for skilled Americans to go to Israel to help with training schemes for new immigrants. New plants must be established there so that the State could itself produce most of the things it now had to import, and in order to create permanent employment for new immigrants. She also said that Parliament had approved the Bill encouraging foreign investment.

30 May—Gen. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff in the last war and formerly Secretary of State, speaking at a Memorial Day ceremony near Washington said that war was intolerable and could only be justified as the lesser of two evils—it was better than appeasement of aggression and it was better than submission to tyranny. Peace should be a dynamic force and the U.S.A. should fully support every instrument for the building of a more stable world. The widespread ferment in the world today was not all Communist inspired. Much of it resulted from an upsurge of peoples who had long suffered in poverty and misrule and whose situation was a seed bed for either democracy or Communism. The meaning and principles of democracy must be made clear; material assistance was not enough. At the same time the U.S.A. must remain armed to meet any aggression.

U.S.S.R. A Note was received from the Soviet Government requesting a reply to their Note of 1 February, and repeating the proposals contained therein that the Emperor of Japan and certain Japanese generals be tried before an international military tribunal for war crimes. Similar Notes were sent to Britain and the other members of the Far East Commission.

31 May—*Foreign Policy.* Mr Acheson addressing a joint session of Congress on his European trip said he had gained two very important impressions—first, of the growing political reality of the North Atlantic

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community, and second, of the new vigour in European life and leadership. The fundamental purpose of the meetings had been the preservation of peace. In analysing the world situation it was apparent that a dangerous situation was developing as a result of Soviet post-war policy and that peace could only be maintained if the free nations looked to their defences. But provision of the necessary defence required a very large economic and financial effort and the continued development of production and productivity was essential. It was recognized that the task before the Atlantic community was 'to build a common defence, to create a successfully functioning economic system, and to achieve unity of action on the major problems of foreign relations'. The meetings in Paris and London had shown a 'new and basic understanding that success in this task will require close, cohesive, and sustained efforts on a partnership basis in all these fields'. The talks with Mr Bevin and M. Schuman had ranged over a multitude of problems in all parts of the world.

The Schuman coal and steel plan, announced during the conferences, was a 'momentous and courageous act'. If developed in such a way as to strengthen and expand the European community it would open the door to a new era in Europe. Germany's re-entrance into the free western community should be greatly helped by the new climate created by the French proposal and by other actions taken at the meetings. The discussions on Germany were 'most encouraging'.

In the same appreciation of the need for common action the British Government had shown their readiness to attempt to meet the difficulties involved in moving ahead with a European payments union. The continuing interest of the U.S.A. in European affairs was expressed at the meetings and also their genuine desire to work on the economic problems ahead in co-operation with Canada and the western European nations. These problems could no longer be regarded as purely national in character and a new attitude was required of everyone to strengthen the community as a whole.

Referring to discussions on the Commonwealth programme of economic development for south and south-east Asia he said that Mr Bevin had been informed that the U.S. Government would attempt to co-ordinate its efforts in that area with those of the Commonwealth so that their actions should be mutually supporting.

On the subject of the work of the North Atlantic Council he said that the twelve Foreign Ministers had agreed unanimously that the problem was not any immediate threat of war but the threat which in view of the Kremlin's programme would exist in the absence of adequate defence against aggression. The first year's work of the North Atlantic Treaty organization had shown that the task was so large and the problem of security so indivisible that only a combined effort would be adequate. Perhaps the most important action of the Council was acceptance of the principles of balanced collective forces rather than a duplication by each nation of what every other nation was doing. After reviewing the plans it had become clear that only this principle could reconcile the resources

available with the demands upon them, and that only in this way could forces be developed to meet successfully any initial attack and to achieve victory in any war that was forced upon them. This principle of balanced collective forces was of great, and perhaps revolutionary significance. It had its legislative origin in the U.S.A. in the Mutual Defence Assistance Act of 1949. It demonstrated the inter-dependence of each member of the community and the contribution of each country according to its individual potentialities and in accordance with a common plan. It also demonstrated that each country recognized that its own security was no better than the security of the community as a whole. It would give tangible proof to an aggressor that he must face the combined resources of the community and that there would be no opportunities to pick off one member at a time. 'In our unity there is strength and in our strength is the foundation of peace'.

Replying to questions Mr Acheson said he had taken a strong position in support of the Schuman plan. On the subject of China's representation at the United Nations he said that if seven members of the Security Council voted to admit the Chinese Communists the U.S.A. would not use its veto. But they would continue to support the Nationalist delegation.

International Monetary Fund. The National Advisory Council in a report to President Truman and to Congress recommended that the Fund be stricter towards applications for dollar aid lest its stock of gold and dollars be exhausted. The International Bank was credited with 'considerable progress'.

U.S.S.R. 18 May—Persian reply to Soviet Note (*see Persia*).

Mr Trygve Lie had a further conference with Mr Vyshinsky.

22 May—Swedish protest *re* interference with shipping in the Baltic (*see Sweden*).

23 May—British, French, and U.S. Notes protesting *re* rearmament of Soviet Zone of Germany (*see Great Britain*).

26 May—Three-Power proposals for re-establishment of German unity (*see Germany*).

30 May—Further Note to Britain and U.S.A. proposing trial of Emperor of Japan (*see United States*).

VATICAN. 26 May—*Poland.* It was made known that the Vatican continued to ignore the recently concluded agreement between Church and State in Poland, on the grounds that it needed completion by another agreement with the Holy See. The Polish Government having unilaterally denounced the Concordat in 1945, any new initiative should come from Warsaw. If this should happen the Vatican would be willing to enter negotiations for a new treaty.

YUGOSLAVIA. 21 May—Exchange of Ministers with Greece (*see Greece*).

23 May—Repatriation of Greek children begun (*see Greece*).

25 May—Marshal Tito, in a telephone interview with the U.N.

Correspondents' Association in Lake Success, gave three conditions for the easing of international tension: large nations must not interfere with the internal affairs of small nations; more encouragement must be given to colonial peoples fighting for their independence; economic or political domination of the world's under-developed areas must cease.

29 May—*Trieste*. The Communist organ *Borba* rejected Count Sforza's offer to negotiate a settlement on the basis of the ethnic line in Zone B, declaring that the statement 'could only be interpreted as an abuse of the goodwill of the Yugoslav Government'.

30 May—*Albania*. The Government recalled the Chargé d'Affaires and his staff from Tirana and temporarily closed the Legation there because of 'discriminatory measures taken by the Albanian authorities against Yugoslav diplomats recently'. The Albanian Legation in Belgrade was informed that the Tirana Legation would be reopened as soon as the Albanian Government changed their attitude towards the Yugoslav diplomats.

31 May—Hungarian frontier restrictions (*see Hungary*).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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| June | 13 | Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. |
| " | 18 | Pan American Sanitary Bureau and inter-American Hospital Association, Rio de Janeiro. |
| " | 26 | Caribbean Commission, tenth meeting, Martinique. |
| July | 1 | African Labour Conference, Elizabethville. |
| " | 3 | Economic and Social Council, eleventh session, Geneva. |
| " | 10 | Fourth Plenary World Power Conference, London. |
| Aug. | 7 | Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg. |
| Sept. | — | Meeting of Commonwealth Consultative Committee on economic aid to south-east Asia, London. |
| " | 6 | Fifth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank. |
| " | 6 | Fifth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund. |
| " | 19 | U.N. General Assembly, fifth session, Lake Success. |
| " | 28 | International Tariff Negotiations, Torquay. |
| Oct. | 3 | General Election, Brazil |
| " | 5 | Conference of Institute of Pacific Relations, Lucknow. |
| " | 15 | General Election, eastern Germany. |
| Nov. | 7 | Congressional Elections—U.S.A. |